

# SPORTS

## ALL-ROUND VICTORY



In the past two weeks, big-time football has swept Europe and football arenas have witnessed pitched battles between the best clubs and national teams from the continent.

Soviet footballers have been widely represented during these contests. Three clubs are continuing the contest for different

seven points after four games. Fans had been looking forward to the USSR-Poland match in the second elimination group in the European championship. They filled the stands of the 100 thousand-seat Lenin Stadium at Luzhniki defying the rainy weather.

The Soviet team has demonstrated an attacking style constantly holding the Polish defending players in suspense. Especially active in the match was Cherenkov who initiated almost every attack by the hosts. The first goal was scored ten minutes into the game by Demyanenko, following a pass by Gavrilov.

The second goal was scored by Blokhin after Cherenkov took advantage of a complicated situation to pass him the ball.

Throughout the game, the guests only sporadically threatened Dusayev's goal during their rare counterattacks. The most prominent player on the Polish side was Bonlek.

2-0 is a splendid score for the Soviet team. It means that the Soviet team has nine points after five games with an outstanding difference of 11-1 and it confidently stands at the head of the group.

In the elimination contest of the European Cup, the Soviet team must play another game on November 13 when it will welcome Portugal onto its home pitch. Another game in this group is to be played by Poland who are to host Portugal on October 28.

Gennady LEONOV

In the photo: an episode from the USSR-Poland match.

Photo by Boris Kaufman

## A relay in honour of the Soviet Constitution

A relay which was entered by athletes, cyclists, skid-rollers, roller-skaters, swimmers, motorcyclists, and carling enthusiasts was held for the 37th time in Moscow to mark the USSR Constitution Day.

The Dynamo team won the main prize—an antique enamel-covered lada made by Russian craftsmen inaugurated by the

## Championship winding up

The national men's top division field hockey championship is now in the final stages.

Moscow's Fili club have been doing well in their closing matches, beating two Azerbaijan teams in the latest four games. First they defeated the in-shanty club, which has been faring badly in this championship, 4-1 and 8-0, they then

beat Baku Azinetskikh 2-0 and 7-0.

These wins helped them get a firm hold on third position as in previous years the top awards are being contested by the Alma-Ata Dynamo and the Sverdlovsk Army team. The latter recently beat the Start club, but are still trailing the leaders by six points.

The fate of the award was clinched in the last metres of

the final stage, as the stormy finish by skier Valentina Lushkovich brought Dynamo yet another win.

In the athletic relay along the Garden Circle the winners were the students of the Perovsky District and the adults of the Perovsky District. War and sport veterans presented awards to the winners.

Photo by Sergei Pronikov

In their three hand games in Moscow's Olimpiyskiy sports complex visiting Vettlanda club from Sweden successfully lost to Sverdlovsk Central Army Club, 3-1, Khabarovsk Army team 9-3 and Krasnogorsk Zorki 7-1.

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## Executive Committee of the Moscow City Council. Dynamo has won the prize more often than any other club in recent years. But last year it was won by Trud, and this time these teams were in close contest for the title in all relay stages.

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# THE WORLD

## JUST CAUSE SHOULD BE UPHELD

Cairo. A statement circulated here by the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization voices complete solidarity with the heroic struggle of the Arab people of Palestine and condemns the criminal conspiracy by the USA and Israel in undermining the unity of the PLO, and their attempts at eliminating the Palestinian revolution and to the prevention of the people of Palestine from achieving their inalienable national rights.

The organization urged all forces of peace and progress to decisively come down on the side of the Palestinian just cause and give all-out support to the Palestinian revolution and the PLO, the sole legitimate rep-

resentative of the Palestinian people. The statement points out that all efforts to eliminate the PLO and to set conditional decisions on the people of Palestine are doomed, one indication of which is the collapse of former American Israeli manoeuvres within the Camp David framework. A lasting, fair and comprehensive peace in the Middle East cannot be reached without the solution of the conflict's pivotal issue—that of Palestine and the provision of legitimate national rights to the people of Palestine, primarily their inalienable right to self-determination and the creation of an independent state, the document emphasizes.

## GDR DELEGATE URGES REAL PROGRESS

Vienna. A plenary session of talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe has been addressed by A. Wieland who heads the GDR delegation. Reporters at a press conference were told that Mr Wieland pointed to the urgent need to achieve in this situation real progress at the Vienna talks. The prerequisites for this progress have been created by the proposals made by the Warsaw Treaty states in February 1983, he said.

The GDR representative levelled sound criticism at the stand taken by the Western delegates who in fact have given no effective response to these proposals, particularly the simple and practical ones put forward by the socialist countries on solving the problem of reductions in armed forces and armaments in Central Europe.

The Western delegations are only creating a semblance of

## Somozista pilots admit CIA and Pentagon involvement

Managua. The Pentagon and the CIA are playing a major role in the criminal war unleashed by the Reagan administration against Nicaragua. This transpires from admissions made by two terrorists who piloted the American military plane shot down over the Nicaraguan region of Matagalpa earlier in October. The two men were taken prisoner by the militants from the Sandinista Popular Army.

They admitted that American spy planes carrying the most

up-to-date electronic instruments carry out regular intelligence flights over Central America gathering information which will be used to assist Washington in its aggression against Nicaragua.

The Americans have taken under their control air bases in Honduras which are used by their planes for raids over Nicaraguan towns, villages and industries. Offices from the punitive Green Berets corps provide immediate guidance for the Somozista thugs in their

criminal actions against the Nicaraguan people.

Or late, the captured pilots declare, the CIA, which "has been displeased" with the Somozista operations, itself has been carrying out the major acts of terrorism and sabotage in Nicaragua. It was this subversive spy agency which engineered acts of sabotage in the Nicaraguan ports of Puerto Sandino, Puerto Suleton, and Puerto Cabezas, and blew up a bridge across the Rio Negro.

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VIEWPOINT

**Yuri BUKSIN**

## DEMOCRACY BOTH-A-STYLE

"Vote as you think fit — no matter what happens the present government will remain, but remember—the world is looking at us."

This appeal, made by Peter Botha, Prime Minister of South Africa, to two million white voters shortly before the constitutional referendum fixed for the beginning of November, pursues two main aims. But first let's have a look at the "reforms" of the South African constitution.

The population of South Africa consists of 21 million Africans, about 3 million coloured (people of mixed blood) and 900,000 natives from Asian countries, mainly from India. These 25 million people have no rights and they are ruled by 4 million whites who have concentrated in their hands the full power, natural resources, finance and industry.

The complete absence of rights for non-white people, in the first place Africans in an African country, arouses ever deeper and more acute social conflict (remember the shooting down of unarmed Africans in Sharpeville and Soweto).

The rulers of Pretoria worry about the future, which is expressed in looking for ways of strengthening the existing racial regime in the country. On

expect to consolidate their position. This practice is the old colonialist idea of "divide and rule". The drawing of non-Africans into a fictitious government will split, according to their logic, the single front of the non-white population and will isolate Africans. Thus, the constitutional "reforms" consolidate racial barriers, making them more impenetrable. As for the whites, they will retain absolute control in the new parliament which will be exercised through a mighty executive presidential machine.

The constitutional changes reject numerous groups in the population such as trade unions and other public organizations. The church has come out against them. For example, Catholic bishops in South Africa came to the conclusion that the newspaper "Sunday Times" (Johannesburg) called Botha's bill a constitutional freak created by a group of scared and confused bureaucrats.

The "reforms" will also not

change much in the lives of "second-rate" citizens in South Africa—the coloureds and Indians. The functions of the new special chambers of the parliament are deliberately vague.

But it is obvious that their

recommendations on secondary questions will in any way not influence the social and economic policies of Pretoria. Besides, attempts are made to render harmless, even this

similarity of the "reforms" to the

constitutional freak of the

white voters about the point of the referendum, in fact, is to win support for the constitutional changes from a section of the white and thereby guarantee the government greater freedom of action.

Even if during the referendum the voters in the first place Afrikaners—the most conservative stratum, vote against the "reforms", the government is not likely to resign.

The essence of the trick with the "reforms" is to leave in force the existing discriminatory laws of the state of apartheid and furnish the new president (a post which P. Botha himself "inherited" from the powers of a minority)

with the powers of a majority.

And what will fall to the share

of 24 million Africans in an

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CELEBRATIONS IN WARSAW

Warsaw. A gala meeting has been held here to mark the 40th anniversary of the Polish Army. It was attended by W. Jaruzelski, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, Chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Minister of National Defence of the Polish People's Republic, and by other party and government leaders. Among the guests invited to the meeting was a delegation sent by the Soviet Army headed by Marshal of the Soviet Union V. Kukov, First Deputy Defence Minister of the USSR, who is also the Commander-in-Chief of the Joint Command of the Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty Organization, as well as by delegations from the fraternal armies of the other socialist states.

Addressing the meeting, W. Jaruzelski stressed the historic significance of the anniversary of the Polish Army which is firmly standing guard over the socialist gains in Poland.

From what we can see today, we can clearly appreciate the political significance of the independence of our party, stressed Jaruzelski. It was on the threshold of independence that we laid the foundations for the defence of this country. The rallying of the main forces of the people round the interests of the socialist state, the combat power of the Polish Army and the reliable alliance with the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community in the area of foreign policy are key foundations for the protection of socialism in Poland. The Warsaw Treaty is the class alliance between socialist countries which guarantees the solidity of our political and social system.

...And there lies your "promised land".

Drawing by Konstantin Rybalko

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## Round the Soviet Union

THE HANDLING CAPACITY OF THE PORT OF VOSTOCHNY WILL BE INCREASED WITH THE COMMISSIONING OF THE POWERFUL TRANSSHIPMENT INSTALLATION FOR LARGE INTERNATIONAL CONTAINERS. Its construction has been necessitated by the growing amounts of transit cargo carried across the Soviet Union. The new installation will almost double the amount of cargo bringing the handling capacity of the port up to 200 thousand containers a year.

SCHOOL LEAVERS IN LATVIA ARE HELPED IN CHOOSING A JOB TO THEIR LIKING BY THE RIGA TRAVELLING AGENCY, WHICH HAS FINALIZED AGREEMENTS WITH THE MANAGEMENT OF MANY INDUSTRIES IN THE CITY. Under these agreements, they arrange tours of these industries for the benefit of the school leavers. The professional guidance services set up by these industries have leading specialists in this or that job as members.

AN EXHIBITION OF ARCHITECTURAL PROJECTS WILL HELP FIND ORIGINAL PROJECTS FOR BUILDING IN THE TURKMENIAN CAPITAL ASHKABAD. The exhibition also serves as a contest among young architects looking for the best possible solution to major tasks involved in urban construction in this Central Asian republic, such as seismic resistance, protection of buildings from too much sun, planning sites for families with many children, etc. After public discussion, the best plans will be adopted.

AT THE BEGINNING OF THE PRESENT SCHOOL YEAR IN YEREVAN, SECONDARY SCHOOLS INTRODUCED CLASSES IN MUSICAL EDUCATION. The textbook for these lessons is a musical primer written by Yu. Vaynshteyn, composer and Candidate of Pedagogical Sciences. The musical primer is based on methods evolved by the Soviet composer Dmitry Kabalevsky.

## FROM the SOVIET PRESS

### FRESH KNOWLEDGE ABOUT EARTH

On October 10, the interplanetary probe Venera-15 reached the environs of Venus and was put into orbit round the planet. This is a new achievement using Soviet space technology and a fresh step towards a better understanding of the Solar System. Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences Valery Barushev writes in *IZVESTIA*. He is director of the Vernadsky Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

We believe that the most significant achievement at present is our understanding that at earlier stages of planetary history outer bombardment of planets is very important for their further development. This was found through comparative planetological studies. Numerous craters found on the Moon, Mars, Venus, Mercury and other planets testify to this bombardment having been very intensive. There are no grounds for saying that here on Earth the process was less intensive than on the Moon. The contrary is even more likely as the Earth's mass is greater and it drew matter from space around it with a more intense force.

The Earth's history has up until recently been regarded as a cyclic evolutionary development of geological processes. Now it has become clear that intensive bombardment of the planet by celestial bodies, of the age of 500 million years, that is when the planet was about to be finally formed, was of tremendous importance for it. The fall of asteroid-like bodies invariably resulted in a very strong local heating depending on the nature of the impact, and the mass and speed of the intruder. This bombardment resulted in a subsurface magmatic layer with its own processes of transfer, separation and crystallization of matter. This forced us to revise the former theory, which is a fact of fundamental importance.

## WHAT OUR CHILDREN READ

Soviet children's literature takes up various genres and subject-matters. Children are treated to prose and poetry, drama and literary criticism, popular science and adventure books. The children's literary experience usually begins with reading fairy tales. The tiny tots can enjoy small, well-illustrated books published by Malysh Publishers.

The children's book has become a phenomenon on a mass scale. In Soviet Times we have published over 20,000 million books for children and youth, including textbooks. At present over 200 publishers in the country turn out books for children in 70 languages spoken in the USSR. Such publishers can be found in all constituent republics, the biggest being Detskaya Literatura in Moscow. This year they turn 50. In 1983 alone they plan to is-



And it's all so absorbing!

500 titles

Score of magazines and newspapers for children are published in this country; each consti-



A good book always has many friends.

## Gas from the depths

Deep-lying gas fields are being developed by gas workers in Turkmenia. Natural gas from a depth of more than five kilometres has been produced from a well drilled in the Kara Tepe gas field in the west of this Central Asian republic. The gas is then transported along

the "Central Asia - Centre" gas pipeline to the European Soviet Union.

The extraction of gas from a depth of more than five kilometres represents a new trend in the development of Turkmenia's fuel base. Although drilling superdeep wells is expen-

sive, the extraction complexes and the operating transport lines located nearby make the extraction of these gas reserves more speedy.

Before the end of the current five-year plan period late in 1985 it is planned to develop deep gas layers at other fields, which will make it possible to bring the extraction of gas in the republic up to 81-83 thousand million cubic metres.

Now, the extraction complexes and the operating transport lines located nearby make the extraction of these gas reserves more speedy.

This information is not news for a well-read person or a professional in the field, written Prof. L. Kolegov or Doctor of Philosophy V. Turchenko in *SOVIET-SKAYA ROSSIYA*, therefore they suggest that the entire system of school education, and that what children are or are not capable of should be reconsidered in view of fresh data.

### EMERGENCY PSYCHOLOGICAL HELP

Over a year has passed since psychological help in the form of a confidential telephone line was set up in Moscow, writes Prof. A. Ambrusov in *VECHER-NAZAYA MOSKVA*.

Also included in this edition are such vanishing species as the Far Eastern stork, and other rare and little known animals and plants.

For example, we do not know how many white-snow dolphins there are in this country.

Much pride is taken by scientists in the last section of the book - *Species Being Restored*, which we hope will not stay on the list for long. For instance, we hope that orcas will be removed from the book very soon.

### WHEN SHOULD SCHOOLING START?

Up until recently people believed that primarily children under three needed to be cared for and medically supervised rather than taught formally. However, there is now evidence suggesting that the age of three years lies in the middle, and not at the beginning of the process, which one's personality is shaped, including its intellectual, moral and physical qualities. It is said that any normal child can assimilate straight after it is born and at five read fluently and speak several languages as well as write and tackle arithmetic. The child is

## ADVANTAGES OF SMALL HEPs

In the main this means using small hydroelectric power stations. For example, the Sayano-Shushenskaya, built on the Yenisei River in Siberia, is rated at 6.4 million kW and the Rogun project in Central Asia on the Vakhsh River is capable of yielding 35 million kW. At the same time, the resources of water power are not neglected.

In Kirghizia, a Soviet republic in Central Asia, a centre has been set up for the reconstruction of minor country hydroelectric stations. A short while ago special work on the Sokuluk-2 little farm hydroelectric station. The reconstruction has raised the power rating of the station's blocks from one and a half to two thousand kilowatts.

One of these in Tash-Khuli, a palace which is in a very good state of preservation. It has lavishly carved wooden columns and picturesque paintings on the tiles decorating the interiors of its 150 rooms. At present the palace houses a History Museum.

Great interest to the tourist will be the Kulog-Muradluq madrasah with its underground water reservoir, the indoor Caravanserai, the Annabhan public baths, and the unfinished Kalta-Minor minaret.

The mid-19th century Muhammed-Amin-khan

madrasah with the unfinished Kalta-Minor

## Places to visit

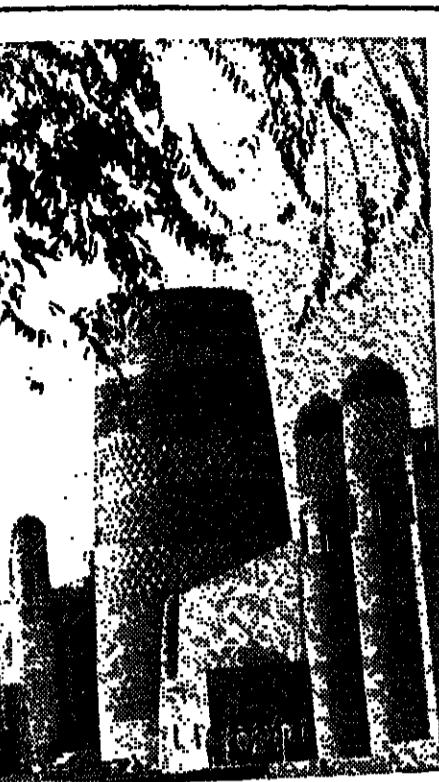
# KHIVA

A tourist arriving in Khiva by plane will first of all be greeted by the breath-taking panorama of the medieval Uzbek city with its maze of narrow dead-end streets with their raw-brick houses, punctuated by majestic minarets and turrets and azure-coloured cupolas on the numerous madrasahs and mosques.

The first written record of the town was made in the 10th century. Early in the 17th century Khiva became the capital of the Khorezmian Khanate, and it served as residence for the khans. It was also a centre of Moslem theology, and a city of trade and crafts in the lower reaches of the Amudarya River until Soviet times. The central part of the city is Ichan Qal'eh, or the inner city. This small area has twenty-odd monuments of Uzbek architecture.

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The mid-19th century Muhammed-Amin-khan madrasah with the unfinished Kalta-Minor

## Science and technology

### USING AIR AS A CONTROLLER

It takes only a minute to establish a cotton type when using a new instrument whose commercial production has started in the Uzbek capital of Tashkent.

The new instrument is based on the use of air which is pumped through a one-hundred-and-fifty-millimetre sample of cotton. The readings of the instrument are collated with a table to establish precisely what cotton the sample is made of. Small compact installations have also been designed to determine the content of impurities and humidity of the raw cotton sample. All these gadgets make up a set of equipment designed for use in laboratories at the purveying stations and ginning factories.

Their use cut in half the time spent on analysing samples. The instruments produce precise characteristics of the cotton in all its parameters. This information will enable the purveyors to secure the best possible conditions for storing the cotton.

## VIEWPOINT

### For safety on the roads

The decree of the President of the USSR Supreme Soviet "On administrative responsibility for the violation of traffic rules" was put into effect in the Soviet Union. MNI correspondent Anatoly Mikhailov asked Andrei BESPOLOV, Colonel of militia, Deputy Chief of State Traffic Inspectorate of Moscow, to comment on this document.



The aim of the new decree is to strengthen traffic discipline, to intensify control against people who breach traffic rules, and to increase the safety of passengers and cargo. These measures were necessitated, among others, by the growing number of cars, the increasing length of roads and the general volume of traffic. Ultimately, the new law sets out to take care of the people's lives and their safety and meets the needs of the national economy.

Traffic rules are common for the entire territory of the USSR. However, until recently administrative responsibility for violating them was established by the legislation of the Union republics in their own way. Now single legal norms have been established for the whole country, regulating the conduct of those using the highways and byways. All breaches have been generalized and systematized with due account taken of the various dangers. For some of them the amount of the fines has been raised. For example, a driver deliberately crosses the full line of markings, thereby creating a danger of an accident. For this he is fined. But if such a manoeuvre was effected without creating a dangerous situation, the driver will be warned or must pay a fine from three to ten rubles for the first offence. Such punishment may also be imposed for the most widespread breach of regulations - excessive speed. According to statistics, every third road accident happens through the fault ofreckless drivers.

Previously, such rotation systems were fed by storage batteries which require constant maintenance. The Armenian specialists designed an automatic device which uses energy directly from the Sun. The new system has made it possible to have such stations in remote areas.

The new rules also apply to foreign motorists. We realize that it is not so easy to adapt oneself to the heavy traffic of unknown roads, but our inspectors are always ready to extend a helping hand.

Particularly dangerous are intoxicated drivers. The traffic inspection fights this evil with determination. Last year many people were deprived of their driving licences for offence, in such cases the decree provides for a fine of 100 rubles as well as deprivation of the driving licence for one year.

The decree is severer but humane and fair. Enhanced measures of punishment are envisaged, above all, for persistent offenders who endanger the life and health of people. At the same time the law guarantees the protection of citizens' rights and interests and provides them with an opportunity to appeal against the decision of officials.

Naturally, all these measures do not serve as a guarantee against reducing the number of road deaths. A great deal is being done to popularize traffic rules over radio, TV and in newspapers. Special booklets, leaflets and posters are being brought out and lectures have been held. The most extensive of them is "Inculcation of the Polytechnic Museum" in Moscow.

## Swordfish in the Baltic

Recently several Estonian fishermen on the island of Saaremaa stumbled upon an unusually hot summer maled it; at least such things are known to have happened.

The fish is now on display at the Saaremaa museum of local lore, history and economy.

Neither crane nor tower truck can be used to reach a height of thirty metres without damaging the crown. That's why the mountain climbers were asked to do the job. They quickly fixed their ropes to the thickest of branches and began operating up into the cold waters of the Baltic.

The fish was 248 cm long and its sword was curved, ostensibly following a collision with some vessel; the fish can cruise at a spectacular speed of 130 kph.

This is a very rare find in the northern latitudes, as only a single case has been recorded to date of a swordfish being discovered in the Baltic. What led to this warm-water visitor into the cold waters of the Baltic?

Mountaineers were asked to treat many trees in Kaliningrad, where the city looks a massive garden. It boasts of over fifty different types of trees, including very rare ones, which often require man's help.

Mountain climbers rescue trees

## Dulevo porcelain by Otar Mikhigul

The porcelain factory in the town of Dulevo not far from Moscow is the biggest enterprise of its kind in this country and in Europe. Its basic output is mass-produced porcelain ware which is cheap and convenient for everyday use. Every year, it produces 75 million items.

The factory has rich artistic traditions. During its century and a half in business, the Dulevo's artists have evolved their own style of porcelain which could be described as joyous, and festive. It sparkles with gold and bright colours in patterns based on folk motifs. Successful changes in the variety of the porcelain have been facilitated by fruitful cooperation between the artists who paint the patterns on the cups, jugs, and saucers and a group of ceramic sculptors, among whom the most prominent is Otar Mikhigul, a graduate of the Tbilisi Academy of Arts who first came to Dulevo from Georgia in 1964. The Georgian master is the creator of "Prima", a dinner table service popular with many buyers, and "White Swan", which of the thin-walled tea service called "The White Swan", which has become the main tea service mass-produced at the factory.

Otar Mikhigul's works have been displayed at world exhibitions in Montreal (Canada) and in Osaka (Japan), in Dusseldorf (West Germany) and at many Soviet exhibitions.



In the photo: Otar Mikhigul's work. One of his latest works - "The Blue Rose", a thin-walled tea service (Dulevo).

## ALLOWED STEEL PROCESS BECOMES EASIER

A new material suggested by the Zaporozhie Industrial Institute (Ukraine) saves raw materials and makes the production of alloyed steel less costly.

Unlike conventional concentrators which are hard to dissolve and require high temperatures, the new material easily dissolves in the furnace and makes it possible not in the furnace, but in the ladle, making the whole process much easier.

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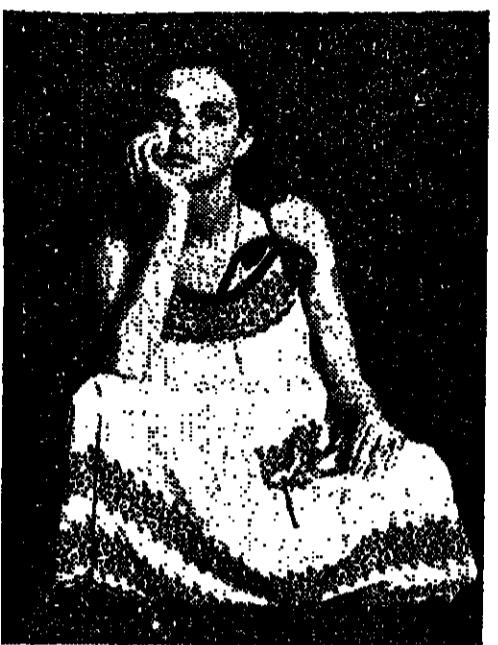
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## ENTERTAINMENT

Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

### TATYANA DRUBICH



A regular, spiritual face in the frame of a daisy-chain; a dark-eyed nice-looking girl with a pensive look — this is what comes to mind when we think of young Tatyana Drubich who made her debut in Sergei Solov'yov's film, "A Hundred Days After Childhood". For in it she personifies the beautiful, inspiring deepest tenderness. Mitya Lopukhin, the main male character in the film, treated her as a boyish companion, and then stood speechless, struck by Tatyana's beauty — and spectators were struck alike — so convincingly and surprisingly she appears before us as a lovely young woman.

Of course we — later — understand that Sergei Solov'yov, then a budding film director, had

### NEW SEASON OF LITHUANIAN THEATRE

The Vilnius Opera and Ballet Theatre was the first among the republic's theatres to open the new season. It mounted V. Cetinello's ballet "The Windmill of Balleragis". Vergilius Noreika, theatre manager and artistic director, tells of the company's plans for this season:

The first of the four premieres we intend to stage will be L. Delibes' ballet "Coppelia".

We will also stage a new production of Tchaikovsky's "Swan Lake" by our chief ballet master V. Brantzev, who has been joined by Leningrad choreographers and Bolshoi artist V. Levental who is doing the scenery. The popular ballet "Bulgaria" — Queen

of the Grass-Snakes" by E. Balayev will be presented.

Our repertoire also includes G. Puccini's opera "La Bohème" in which a lot of fresh talent will be seen and we will show a new version of G. Bizet's "Carmen".

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### 'RUSSIA'S LACQUERS'

The Museum of Folk Art in Moscow (7 Stasovskogo St.) is presently exhibiting beautiful lacquered items from many renowned art centers in the Russian Federation. Among them are very early specimens of miniature art from the Fedoskino village, with landscapes and scenes of market life depicted on snuff-boxes and cases. The products from Mstera, a village of Vladimir on the Klyazma River, picture characters from Russian fairy tales, popular literary works and farming scenes. Daily, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., except Monday.



### MELLODIES OF THE MOSCOW AUTUMN FESTIVAL

Works by leading composers from the Soviet capital will be given an airing in the programme of the 5th Moscow Autumn Festival of Soviet Music.

This traditional music festival which has just begun features new compositions of all genres written over the past year. The performers in the festival will play the Third Concerto for Piano and Orchestra by Tikhon Khrennikov and the Concerto for Cello and Orchestra by Karen Khachaturian. Organ music has been chosen by Rodion Shchedrin who is trying his hand at this music for the first time.

### MUSIC — A BRIDGE BETWEEN PEOPLES

An international symposium for music critics just ended in Samarkand, Uzbekistan, reviewed the development of Oriental music from antiquity to the present. It was arranged by the UNESCO International

Music Council and the Soviet Music Committee.

Music critics from 21 countries discussed scientific and theoretical problems and heard new works by composers from the Middle and Near East.

### 'Cyrano de Bergerac'



In Moscow the Maly Theatre has premiered the play "Cyrano de Bergerac" based on the play by French poet and dramatist Edmond Rostand (1868-1918). The play creates a romanticized image of the hero who has risen against the outside world, trickery and baseness. The play was produced by Yerevan director R. Kaplyanyan and the dances were arranged by noted ballet master Maria Liepa, with Solomin playing the title role.

### VERSES ARE 1,000 YEARS OLD

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